

to implicate any of his customers was that he "didn't" exactly remember "about that." He was so badly frightened by the shooting that he ran down into a cellar, although he was two squares away from the scene, and in his shop.

Addison Coles, a colored man, had lived in Danville "since the third year after the surrender." He saw the riot, but was not within sixty or seventy yards of the scene of it. He saw a white man shoot three times at negroes running away, and two of them fell. He did not know the white man, but a bystander said, "That's Johnson; I know him well." The two colored men killed were Edward Davis and a man named Hall. After this shooting the fire bell rang, and witnesses, being a member of the fire company, ran to the truck house. He found that there was no fire, but that the bell had been rung on account of the shooting. Then he went back and saw the two dead men. Some white men came up and tried to wrestle and some other negroes. "Boys, you better get off the street. Maybe you'll get shot." The two negroes who were shot were peaceable men. After the fire bell rang white people could be seen running from all directions with guns in their hands. Witness did not vote, because the events of that Saturday had put him "out of fix," and he was "confused and afraid."

W. P. Averell was a good-looking young white man, engaged in the shoe and hat business on Main street in Danville. He went to call the white people from the opera house to the street. The general firing had not yet begun. Then he came back to the scene of the fight. Everything was quiet just then. He took his pistol from the safe in his store and had it with him. He had purchased it three weeks before. He didn't fire his pistol. He was ten or twelve yards from the white men who did the shooting. The negroes did not run at once, but they "comported pretty soon." They "didn't show much pluck." Some shots were fired after the blacks began to run. Witness belonged to a democratic club, but didn't take much interest in politics. When he went to the opera house to call the people he met some of them on their way to the fight, and thought somebody must have called them before. He thought it was necessary to have aid, as there were so few white men on the street. He saw Jeff Corbin try to get the negroes to disperse. After trying he came to his white friends and said the negroes would not go.

To Senator Vance he said that there were but four or five white men and 150 negroes. He thought the blacks looked threatening. It seemed to him that if Capt. Graves went down to Market street and fired at the running negroes after the general firing was all over it was quite unnecessary.

Nelson Scott, a young colored man, was sworn. He was a messenger in the revenue office at Danville. He saw part of the riot. He saw four or six white men standing in front of their store doors with double-barreled shotguns in their hands. He heard a policeman say, "Don't try to make us go away from here, but drive those d—d niggers away." Then Hatcher came out in front, and called to the other white men to follow him, and they would "kill the last nigger if they don't get out of town." The witness had started to go away, and was twenty-five or thirty yards distant when the firing began. Then he went faster. The white men drew up in line as soon as Hatcher called to them, and the smoke rose the witness could see no more colored men. The white men were in one direction and then in another, but did not fire. Then the witness went up the street, hurrahing. The witness did not vote because he was sent out in the country to Ringgold to distribute tickets. The negroes voted there except about eighty. Last year was the first that the negroes were permitted to vote without paying a poll tax.

To Senator Vance he said that the negroes at Ringgold, five or six miles away, probably, had not heard of the Danville affair.

"Haven't the negroes a sort of grape vine that carries news all around among them?" asked Senator Vance.

"People used to say they had," said the witness, laughing, "but I don't reckon they use it any more."

"What did Sims say about the men who signed that circular?"

"I think he said the men who signed the circular, living right there, knew it was a wicked lie, and were scoundrels for signing it."

"Wasn't that a very bitter speech?"

"Not more bitter than both parties make about each other."

The witness heard Col. Sims say in his speech Friday night that if anyone felt offended at his remarks he would, if challenged, go to North Carolina and give them satisfaction. Witness stayed at Ringgold all day. About 4 o'clock five or six white democrats from Danville, with pistols in their outside coat pockets, rode into Ringgold on horseback, and presently a bar car full of white men from Danville came in. Then the witness left Ringgold and walked back to Danville. He "didn't feel 'actly safe."

The investigation will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Modification of Customs Duties With Cuba and Porto Rico.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that, in consideration of the Spanish government having abolished discriminating customs duties on American products imported into Cuba and Porto Rico, he will cause the customs duties on imports from those islands into the United States to cease after March 1, 1884.

The action of the Spanish government is in the nature of a modification of the articles signed on the second of January last, which embraced stipulations that required the approval of the legislative branch of the Spanish government, if having been found that, on account of the special stipulations such approval could not be had in time to put them in execution on the first of March next, as had been agreed upon.

The modified articles declare the agreement on the part of the Spanish government that the duties of the third column of the customs tariff of Cuba and Porto Rico, which implies the suppression of the differential flag duty, will at once be applied to the products of, and articles proceeding from, the United States of America; that the government of the United States will remove the extra duty of 10 per cent, ad valorem, which it has imposed on the products and articles proceeding from Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as the special duty which is imposed on live fish imported into Cuba under a foreign flag in accordance with the royal order of the thirteenth of March, 1882.

The Athens Club.

The second annual entertainment of the Athens Literary and Debating club was held last evening at the Congregational church, and was largely attended. The following performers took part: Mr. F. B. Severance, Harry B. Mason, Henry C. Fisher, John Wedderburn, Cassell Severance, Mortimer Redmond, Lendall A. Connell, Jr., Alexander T. Britton, Jr., F. Howard Seely. The debate for the evening was "Resolved, That the mind gains more knowledge from reading than by observation." The following gentlemen participated: Mortimer Redmond, Henry C. Fisher in the affirmative, with L. C. La Feta and F. B. Seely in the negative. The question was decided in the affirmative.

A Fire Yesterday.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred in the basement of Mr. James R. Selfridge's residence, 1707 Rhode Island avenue. The fire department responded, but did not go into service.

THE COPIAH KUKULU.

Continuation of the Outrageous Story of Intimidation and Murder.

The Murder of Matthews Described by the Man Who Took His Ticket.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—At yesterday's session of the United States senate committee investigating the alleged outrages in Copiah county, Mississippi, J. B. Allen (white) testified: Am a member of the independent committee. My brother was secretary of the democratic committee. I received a proposition from my brother that we both withdraw, as there was going to be trouble, but I declined. On Saturday before the election many men belonging to the mob came to my house and advised me to join them, saying that if I did not do so my house or gin house might be burned. I declined to join the mob. I followed the mob over to Frank Hayes's. I saw the latter. His leg had been shot to pieces with buckshot, and his wife had been shot four times. I heard more shooting for two weeks preceding the election. I have heard before or since I left the confederate army in 1863. At Tall Holt on election day the democrats pretended to receive dispatches from various points giving accounts of the killing of negroes. I did not know it was well understood that arms were stacked near by. There never was a more ridiculous report in circulation than that the negroes were going to rise. I did not attend the last independent meeting because my course failed me, I was advised not to go. The negroes were timid. One white man in Copiah county could not twenty-five negroes. It was charged that Matthews was going to arm the negroes. No white man believed this report. Matthews owned a small farm. It cost \$5,000. I have offered it for \$2,500, but there were no takers. If I could sell it I would go away.

Noel Ramsey, white, testified: I formerly lived in Copiah county. Know J. C. Wick. The evening before the election I heard Woods say Matthews would be killed, and L. M. Matthews, if elected sheriff, would also be killed. Woods was the democratic candidate for coroner.

W. Burkin, white, testified: I live twenty miles from Hazlehurst. My brother-in-law, who is a democrat, advised me to remain at home. I went to Tall Holt to vote. Saw six men there with guns. Were no colored men there. They had been on off. Several negroes were at the polls, but the white men cursed them and drove them away. I heard Henry Hartman, democrat, say when the report was received that Matthews had been killed that he had known for a week that Matthews would be killed.

B. F. Gasey, white, testified: I reside in Copiah county. I was formerly a democrat. For the past four years I have been an independent. This testimony was substantially the same as that of preceding witnesses concerning armed men riding over the country, and the effect produced on the colored men. Witness went to Tall Holt precinct to vote, but did not do so, owing to the violent demonstration made by armed democrats. There he heard S. S. Stearns yell out, "Boys, get your guns; the negroes are coming armed." They well knew this was not true. They knew the independents were not going to use force. I left the polls, and soon after met Minister Campbell. He said he never had witnessed such outrageous conduct as at Tall Holt. He advised me not to return there. Perry Butler made a remark while I was at the polls that "they would get some of the independents before night."

E. C. Williamson, white, testified: I am a native of Mississippi. Was mayor of Hazlehurst last year. Saw a body of armed men on the Monday before the election. Saw three or four men with guns on election day. Prior to the election Barlow and Matthews made an affidavit before me. They charged the men with shooting into houses in the county. I gave a writ to the sheriff. I understood that some of the men were in town ready for trial, but there was so much excitement I declined to hold court. I did not think it prudent to undertake the trial of any of these men for being in that crowd. When young Hart was arraigned before me for shooting Burnett he said that the Hatcher bar would defend him. Witness said the bar appear to defend Hart, who was bound over to the circuit court. He was told that the grand jury had failed to find a bill. The testimony taken at the preliminary investigation had been submitted to the grand jury. For some days before the election I heard rumors that armed men were riding over the county day and night. When Crump's house was burned I was made against Normal and Little. The cases never came to trial. Crump's affidavit charged that armed men came at night, fired into his house and burned it. Crump finally withdrew the affidavit. The district attorney added me to the list of those to draw the affidavit. I understood this compromise had been made, Crump's losses, or a portion of them, having been made good. The better class of democrats of Hazlehurst did not encourage violence. The armed men were mostly from Copiah county. They were an earnest and determined republicans. He owned a good deal of property in real estate. There was nothing against him but his politics.

Witness said on account of the excitement, and because of the fact that the crime was committed outside of his jurisdiction, I thought it best to allow the Crump case to be withdrawn. Crump told me he was having a lawsuit with Little and Norman, and that he had distributed the housing of the party to this fact, though politics also had something to do with it. I consider that a large majority of the democrats of Copiah county are opposed to violence and in favor of law and order.

Henry Edwards and Jefferson Shields (both negroes) testified to being waited upon by a white man who was strapping up trousers, and told if they voted and did not vote the democratic ticket they would be killed.

The latter also testified that he heard shooting throughout the county on Saturday and Sunday.

Thomas Sinclair (colored) testified: I lived ten years in beat No. 3, Copiah county. I was a candidate on the democratic ticket for secretary of state in 1878. Last election I acted with the independents. I went to Jackson on the Thursday before the election because I didn't think it safe to remain at home. I came back on the Saturday before election. I saw a body of armed men. They didn't bother me. I own 1,000 acres of land and employed hands. When I came to the polls the colored men were lying out in the woods. I didn't vote myself. Some few colored men voted, but, as a rule, they did not vote. My property is taxed at \$4,000. I would sell it for half its value and go away, but no one will buy it. I have five or six children. Nobody ever molested me. I don't think the majority of democrats in Copiah county favor violence.

William Jordan (colored), detailed the circumstances of the armed men waiting his house the night before the election. He did not vote, because he was afraid.

John Smith (colored) testified: I live in beat No. 3. Have lived there fifty years. I own property. I am a republican. A crowd of armed men came to my house on the Saturday night before election and fired through my store. I fled into the woods and stayed out a week. My family remained at home. I went to vote, but being met on the road by an armed man, who cursed and threatened me, I went away without voting.

Alexander Goeghegan (colored) testified: I was formerly a democrat, but am now a republican. I went to Tall Holt on election day. Men with guns, democrats, were standing about in a threatening manner. I was told that there was great excitement, and went away without voting. I have offered my property for sale for two-thirds of its value because I don't consider my life safe there.

W. L. Allen (white) testified: My brother was election officer at Tall Holt, but was frightened off on election day by armed men, democrats. They cursed and abused men, threatening them with violence. When the news of the murder of Matthews was received the people about the polls rejoiced, waving their hats, &c. I can give the names of several democrats whom I saw in the mob

on the Sunday before the election. I voted the independent ticket. I considered the democrats a pack of murderers.

Richard Coxwell (white), democrat, testified: I live in Hazlehurst; was an election officer. J. P. Matthews handed me his vote. While the clerk was looking up the roll for his name I heard a gun fired. I saw Wheeler standing in the room and Matthews lying on the floor. Saw Matthews and Wheeler talking when together, a short time before Matthews fell. I discovered a pistol by his side. Matthews was the first to present his ticket to vote. When Matthews fell I saw a pistol by his side. No one had come into the room. There was nothing to indicate the probability of a difficulty. Have been told that Matthews carried a pistol and said he intended to kill some of those "damned wharf rats." I think the democrats of Copiah county are opposed to violence. My impression is that the killing of Print Matthews was not approved or condoned by a majority of the voters of Copiah county. After Matthews had been killed I saw a shotgun in the hands of Morrison, Wheeler's son-in-law. Before the election reports were current that the negroes were going to make no complaint.

The democratic members of the committee were requested by Chairman Hoar to have their witnesses ready Thursday morning. The committee adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Jude R. H. Ware, of Jackson, was the first witness examined to-day. He testified as follows: I was in the confederate army. I am now assistant United States district attorney for Mississippi. I have been a democrat since 1870. I heard the first speech made by J. P. Matthews in the last campaign. The democratic papers spoke of it as incendiary in character, saying that he advised the arming of negroes, &c. In my opinion there were no complaints. Justifying such criticism, though it was a very severe arraignment of the democratic party. There was nothing personal in it. A. Mead was present and seemed to be in good humor, making no complaint. His paper contained one of the criticisms mentioned, and reported that Matthews subsequently invoked the power of the federal government to promote the interests of the public in the last campaign. I replied to this statement that Matthews' aim was to protect the people. I favored interference, the court to decide the question when it came before it. E. M. Hughes testified that his store was fifteen miles from Hazlehurst. He confirmed the testimony of other members of the family regarding the movements of armed men over the county, the reign of terror among the negroes, the shooting through his store, resolutions of warning, &c.

A TART REPLY.

Insurance Commissioner Tarbox Answers the Charges Preferred by a Philadelphia Company.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 20.—The reply of Insurance Commissioner Tarbox to the charges brought against him by the United Plate Glass company of Philadelphia is published. He says the intimation that my conduct in any part of the procedure was affected by the publication in the last annual report of the company is without warrant of truth or evidence and a bold device. He denies that he published the officers of the company as scoundrels and perjurers. The commissioner does not consider the company responsible in condition or character as an insurance company. Not only is its capital materially impaired, but a considerable part of its assets are speculative investments. The company's affairs are in a state of confusion, and its condition is such that it is not safe to allow it to continue in business. The commissioner believes, in violation of law, its affairs have not been controlled in a manner approved by prudence in the administration of trust interests. Indeed the business of insurance seems but incidental to its enterprise. Its officers have not acted in good faith toward this department. They have misrepresented the value of its real estate. Through such deception they have obtained in the last annual report of the Massachusetts department an undue financial credit, in the nature of a fraud upon our public.

Commissioner Tarbox concludes by stating that if the deposit in exclusive trust for policyholders and for the satisfaction of the amount of \$50,000, he should be justified in restoring its authority.

The Baltimore Dead Lock.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—The majority of the first branch of the city council met this evening and suspended the rule, which requires two-thirds (fourteen) of all the members to constitute a quorum. Then rule 15, which requires the assent of three-fourths of all the members to suspend a standing rule, was suspended, and a resolution was adopted "that in the absence of any statutory provision on the subject a majority of all the members present shall be sufficient to suspend the rule." The resolution was adopted, and the members present eleven voting in the affirmative. The unfinished business at the time of the leaving of the chamber by the resolution and action taken on the resolution, the ordinance to repeal the ordinance to appoint a fire marshal, and to enact provision for a fire commission of three to manage the fire department was taken up and passed. It has yet to go before the second branch.

Pennsylvania Banditti.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Feb. 20.—The people living in the mountainous region of Fayette county have long been terrorized by a band of highway robbers and burglars, who made their headquarters in the mountains and sallied out at night and frequently in broad daylight to plunder. Two months ago the Fairbanks postoffice was robbed, and United States postoffice inspectors have since been on the lookout for the thieves. Early yesterday morning the members of the band were surrounded while en route to a place of refuge, and in the fight which ensued Sheridan Monteth, one of the band, was fatally shot. The others escaped. From Monteth information was obtained which led to the discovery of the hide-out place, and which will result in the capture of the others.

Three Millions for Charity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Surrogate Rollins to-day rendered his decision in the case of the late Sarah Barr, who disposed of her whole estate, valued at \$3,000,000, for charitable purposes. It was contested by her relatives, who claimed that she was insane, and the litigation attracted considerable public attention. The surrogate decided against the contestants, and concludes that the will "expresses the free, unrestrained, and deliberate purpose of the decedent; that she was of sound mind and memory when she signed it, and that it is entitled to be admitted to probate." The will was made in 1880, and the decedent died in 1882.

The Sluggers' Brutal Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The long-anticipated prize fight between Jim Murray, of this city, and Tom Henry, of England, took place this morning at a secluded spot on the shore of Long Island sound, about a mile and a half west of New Rochelle, Westchester county. There were five desperately fought rounds, which ended in a victory for Henry. The "mill" was witnessed by about 300 sporting men, and the friends of the respective contestants made some heavy wagers on the result. After the fight both the principals were arrested and taken to jail at White Plains.

Ex-Judge Johnson's Forgeries.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—It has been ascertained that in addition to the previously reported forgeries on the part of ex-Judge Finley Johnson, who has absconded from the town, that forgeries of the name of Henry Ward, carpenter and builder, to notes amounting to \$20,000, have been discovered. It is also reported that there are still other forgeries that have not yet come to light.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The republican state committee to-day voted to hold the state convention for the choice of delegates to the national convention at Boston on Wednesday, April 30. The committee elected John W. Long presiding officer and chairman of the committee of resolutions.

THE BATTLEFIELDS.

A Visit Determined to Fredericksburg and the Wilderness.

The following call was made Feb. 9 by the undersigned gentlemen:

Hoping to benefit history, we have united with the historians of the first corps, Maj. J. H. Rine, in making a visit to a historical site to Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness, Thursday, May 15, 1884. The positions of the two contending armies will be designated by veterans who served there. Persons desiring to go should report to Maj. J. H. Rine, No. 325 C street southeast.

Gen. John Newton, Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Gen. George J. Stoward, Gen. Joseph T. Johnston, Capt. James W. Wadsworth, Col. G. G. Benedict, Col. J. H. Tichenor, Col. Jack Brown, Col. James A. Tate, Maj. H. Genford, Maj. W. C. Callaghan, Capt. Isaac S. Filbert, Capt. A. H. Van Deusen, Col. J. N. Craig, Capt. W. W. Macy, Capt. W. S. Odell, Gen. W. W. Butler, Maj. R. H. Sutherland, Maj. N. B. Prentiss, Maj. R. S. Lacey, Capt. John O'Neill, Jr., Florence Dugan, James W. Kirkley, Thomas M. Ertz, and Gov. Francis Fairchild.

In pursuance of the above call, a meeting was held at the residence of Maj. J. H. Rine, No. 325 C street southeast, last night. Gen. Henry J. Hunt was called to the chair and Gen. Joseph Dickinson elected secretary. It was resolved that an excursion be made on Thursday, May 15, 1884, to visit the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness. The following committees were appointed:

Transportation—Maj. J. H. Rine, Maj. H. L. Cranford, Maj. J. T. Callaghan, Capt. Jas. W. Wadsworth, and Col. Carter M. Braxton.

On invitations—Gen. H. J. Hunt, Gen. George J. Hammond, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Gen. Dickinson, Col. S. G. Benedict, Col. J. S. Tichenor, Col. J. R. Thornton, Maj. R. S. Lacey, Maj. J. T. Callaghan, Maj. H. L. Cranford, Capt. Jas. W. Wadsworth, Capt. W. S. Odell, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, and Gen. W. W. Dudley.

THE BADGER STATE.

Reception of the Wisconsin State Republican Association.

The Wisconsin Republican association held a social reunion last night at the National Rifles' armory. A large number of the Badger state people and their friends were present. The guests on arriving were received by Senator and Mrs. August Cameron, Senator Philottus Sawyer and Mrs. Howard White, Hon. and Mrs. Richard Guenther, Hon. and Mrs. Wm. T. Price, Hon. Isaac Stephenson and Miss Stephenson, Hon. and Mrs. P. V. Deuster, Hon. and Mrs. John Winans, Hon. and Mrs. G. M. Woodward, Hon. and Mrs. Burr W. Jones, Hon. and Mrs. Joseph Rankin, and Hon. and Mrs. D. H. Sumner. During the reception the orchestra rendered several selections. Hon. Richard Guenther followed in an address of welcome. The armory was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

At 10 o'clock the floor was cleared and dancing began. Among those present were Hon. Thad. C. Pound, Hon. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, Col. A. W. Hart, of Canada; Capt. Edgar U. S. N., Senator and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Hon. and Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth, Judge and Mrs. Dawley, Hon. and Mrs. J. C. Dore, of Chicago; Hon. J. Newton Evans and Miss Evans, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Ed. Sanderson, of Wisconsin; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. William McPhee, Col. W. E. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Gitt, Mr. D. J. Waters, Mr. Bentley, Mr. E. Redway, Mr. Hope Reid, and others.

The "Owls" at Abner's.

The third grand soiree and bal masque of the "Owls" was given at Abner's last night, and many unique and pretty costumes were displayed. Among those present were Misses Dora Lynn, M. and E. Shergar, A. Stutz, Mrs. W. F. Lutz, Jr., Misses N. Smith, A. Donch, L. Donch, Kahler, A. Dietrich, M. Crumman, E. Philip, Mrs. C. P. Adams, Israel, E. Haich, E. Beady, E. A. Sikken, and Maj. Chaler, E. Trabb, A. Stahl, G. Hause, M. Croxall, H. Shergar, C. Calson, P. Nos, A. O. Oliphant, Simon King, D. T. Todd, E. A. Wetzel, and many others.

The Harris House Hop.

A hop was given last evening at the Harris house. Among those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Desendorf, W. S. Roosa, Mrs. G. C. Gorham, Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Butterworth, Hon. Mrs. Houck, Miss Stacy, Dr. and Miss Adams, Mr. A. Ferguson, Mr. Hanston, and wife, M. H. Herr, Hon. H. F. Page and wife, Miss Bond, Miss E. B. Price, Miss Marion Pierce, of Attleboro, Mass.; M. W. D. Frye, J. N. Henry, H. Mitchell, Miss Hall, W. H. Rapley, Miss F. Temple, Mr. F. Steadman, Miss Horton.

An Aged Wanderer.

An old man named John Tyler, 80 years of age, was found last night at the corner of Ninth street and Louisiana avenue by Officer Diggins wandering about aimlessly and in a half frozen condition. He was brought to the fifth precinct station, where he stated he was from Springfield, Ill., and was on his way to Alexandria, where his daughter lives.

Gen. Ord's Remains.

The remains of Gen. E. O. C. Ord are expected to arrive here on the twenty-seventh instant. The troops at the Washington barracks, under command of Gen. Ayres, will escort the remains to the place of interment in Oak Hill cemetery. The funeral will take place on the day of the arrival of the body.

Putting on the Pressure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—It is announced on reliable authority that the governor has decided upon an extra session of the legislature to take action in the matter of the state and county taxes unpaid by the Central Pacific Railway company for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, which, with the interest and penalty, amount to \$1,074,000. It has been established that the law was passed as a compromise, and that the total amount must be paid. The proclamation calling the extra session will be issued the latter part of this or the first part of next week.

Buried Under Burning Walls.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Fire broke out afresh this morning in Lathbury & Co.'s store warehouse, on Broad street. While the firemen were playing upon the flames the walls fell in and buried five men. The injured were James Clayton, hurt internally and leg broken; John Callahan, serious internal injuries; John Jauffert, shoulder and hip fractured; William Stagart and John Allport, although more or less hurt, were able to go to their homes.

The Naval Cadet Court-Martial.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 20.—The case of Naval Cadet McKean for hazing Cadet Craig was concluded this afternoon, and that of Naval Cadet W. W. Bush, Jr., of New York, on the same charge, was taken up. The testimony will be the same in all the cases. This is the last case.

Bidders for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The new issue of \$800,000 city bonds has been awarded by the comptroller to the following bidders: \$250,000, to Grant & Ward; \$350,000, to the Dry Dock Savings bank, and \$200,000 to the Home Insurance company.

FINELY finished and the best.

The National Academy of Fine Arts, 1741 New York avenue, corner of Eighteenth street, will be open to the public this evening.

"Old Kentucky."

The Louisville Delegation now in the city presenting their claims for the Democratic National Convention will receive their friends at the Parlor of the Ebbitt House To-day, from 4 to 12 p. m.

ELPHONZO YOUNGS IS DETERMINED TO FAMILIARIZE THE ENTIRE PUBLIC WITH THE LOCATION OF HIS NEW STORE

With as little delay as possible, and to that end has decided to offer for the remaining days of this week the following

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN GROCERIES!

SUGARS.

PURE STANDARD GRADES—Cut Long, 10 pounds for 80c; Granulated, 10 pounds for 80c; "A," 10 pounds for 80c; Extra "C," 10 pounds for 70c; Yellow "C," 10 pounds for 60c.

FLOUR.

"Silver King," "Surprise," "Ceres," "Superior," "Reliance," "Sterling," "Crystal," "Golden Mill," "Gem," &c., &c., at a reduction of 12c per sack from former prices.

CANNED GOODS.

Standard Tomatoes, large size, 10 cans for \$1; Sugar Cans, 12 cans for \$1.10; Standard Peaches, large cans, 6 cans for \$1.10; Fancy Grades of Peaches at a reduction from former prices of 4c a can.

DRIED FRUITS.

Genuine French Prunes, 9 pounds for \$1; Evaporated Peaches, fancy, 3 pounds for 80c; Evaporated Apples, fancy, 6 pounds for 80c; Bright Sun Dried Peaches, two grades, 5 pounds for \$1 and 3 pounds for \$1.10. Buy quick, as we cannot guarantee to continue these prices after this week.

ELPHONZO YOUNGS, NEW STORE,

428 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN D AND E STREETS.

P. S.—ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING JUST RECEIVED.

Spring Overcoats!

NOW READY.

ROBINSON, PARKER & CO.

319

Southeast Corner Seventh and D Streets.

Winter Goods.

Great Reduction in Prices!

I shall make a large discount on all goods sold for CASH in the next THIRTY DAYS, in order to reduce my large stock to make room for Spring Styles soon to come in.

Our goods are unsurpassed anywhere.

Fine Evening Shoes and Slippers a Specialty. Blue, Pink, and Black in Kid and Black Satin Slippers.

All the lines of Street Cars come near our door.

H. C. WINDSOR,

FINE SHOE PARLOR,

1433 N. Y. Av., near 15th St.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON CASH SALES OF

Horse Covers and Carriage Robes

—AT—

TOPHAM'S

TRUNK AND HARNESS FACTORY,

1231 PEN